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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/244,043	02/04/1999	HIRONORI KANNO	826.1535/JDH	3301

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EXAMINER
YANG, GRANT C

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2176	

DATE MAILED: 12/31/2001

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *21 July 1999* .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-14* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-14* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

    If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

    a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This Office Action is in response to the Priority filed on 2/4/99 and the

Corrected Filing Receipt filed on 7/21/99.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35

U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this

Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102

(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the

examination of this application as the application being examined was not (1)

filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C.

122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to

the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

3.   **Claims 1, 10, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being**

anticipated by Borman, U.S. Patent No. 5,890,172, filed Oct. 8, 1996,

published Mar. 30, 1999.

Regarding independent claim 1, Borman discloses "obtaining information

using address information", such as a **URL**, as on column 5, line 60, defined on

an "information network," such as the **Internet**, as on column 5, line 51, and

"outputting the thus-obtained information," such as a **browser user I/O handles**

the task of translating files received from the Internet, e.g., HTML encoded

files, to the presenter, as on column 6, lines18-20. Furthermore, Borman

discloses "informing the address information to the browser means according to

a predetermined output sequence, and for instructing output of information

corresponding to the thus-informed address information," such as when a **start**

time button initiates the automatic and successive selection of every hot-

link on the parsed list and the browser responsive thereto, displays for the

user a file retrieved from the URL corresponding to each hot-link, as on

column 7, lines 11-15.

Regarding dependent claim 10, Borman discloses a "browser means" to

obtain "information via a communication network using address information," as a

browser outputs an URL, which contains the address information, **across**

outgoing Internet line, or communication network, and **communications with**

the Internet are received on incoming Internet line, as on column 5, lines 60-

61 and 63-64.

Regarding dependent claim 11, Borman discloses "a storage means for

storing information to be outputted," such as a **storage contains a storage**

segment in which the jumper stores parsed HTML files, as on column 6, lines

2-3, and also the browser that "obtains information which is stored in the storage

means using address information," as the **browser handles Internet**   (

communications for the jumper, as on column 6, lines 17-18, and the **browser**

user I/O uploads at the direction of jumper user I/O, as on column 6, lines 23-

24.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for

all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described
> as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to
> be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been
> obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which
> said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the
> invention was made.

5.   Claims 2-7 and 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Borman.

Regarding dependent claim 2, Borman discloses storing means, where a

jumper stores parsed HTML files, as on column 6, line 3, as well as storing

"address information," such as when **the parser extracts ... a plurality of**

URLs, as on column 6, line 31. However, Borman does not expressly disclose

correspondence relationship between an address and a sequence number.

However, Borman discloses that a user can initiate a **successive selection of**

every hot-link on the parsed list, and also allows the "control means" that

"determines address information to be informed to the browser means," as

Borman discloses the **browser responsive thereto, displays for the user a file**

retrieved from the URL, as on column 7, lines 13-14. Clearly a successive

selection of hot-links would need a sequence number stored with the addresses

in order to know the correct succession of HTML files to load.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a

person of ordinary skill in the art to use sequence numbers corresponding with

Borman's HTML slide-show, to display information. One of ordinary skill in the

art would have been motivated to do this because in order to successively display files, a program would have needed to, at the minimum, internally store sequence numbers in order to know which the previous and next files to display would be.

Regarding dependent claim 3, a slide show system is disclosed above, and furthermore, Borman discloses an "operation means " and "control means" for a "user to specify information to be outputted next," where the address information is sent to the browser, as a **Next entry button selects the next hot-link on the list**, as on column 7, lines 9-10.

Regarding dependent claim 4, Borman discloses "information pieces before and after information currently being outputted," as a user can select on a list the information before or after, or explicitly select on a list the elements before and after the current outputted information, by using a **Previous entry button**, a **Next entry button**, or a **Button bar**, as on column 9, lines 6-7, 9-10, and column 6, lines 63-64.

Regarding dependent claim 5, Borman discloses the "control means informs the ... address information to the browser means according to the output sequence," as the **automatic and successive selection of every hot-link on the parsed list and the browser responsive thereto, displays for the user a file retrieved form the URL corresponding to each hot-link**, as in column 7, lines 12-15.

Regarding dependent claim 6, Borman discloses the slide show system means to have the browser use the address information to display the

information at "prescribed time intervals," as **the jumper directs the browser to access and display in the browser window ... files ... accessed by the browser in response to the jumper sending at timed intervals each of hot-links**, as on column 5, lines 36-40.

Regarding dependent claim 7, Borman discloses the time intervals and the sequence numbers, as explained above; however, Borman does not expressly disclose the time intervals changing according to the sequence numbers. However, it is clear that the timed intervals are related to the sequence numbers as it is explained that the parsed list of URLs is displayed sequentially based on time intervals. Therefore, if the sequence or elements of the hot-list were to change, then clearly the time intervals would change with them.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have the time intervals change according to the sequence number. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because in order to keep elements in a sequential list synchronized, the time intervals related to a sequence number must be consistent throughout execution of the display of the sequential list.

Regarding independent claim 12, Borman discloses a computer-readable storage medium which stores a program with "address information defined on an information network," as **the client for both the browser and the jumpers ... contains storage, computational hardware, operating system, and GUI** and is connected to the **Internet**, as on column 5, line 64 and lines 65-67 and column 6, line 1. Borman does not expressly disclose correspondence relationship

between an address and a sequence number. However, Borman discloses that

a user can initiate a **successive selection of every hot-link on the parsed list**,

and also allows the "control means" that "determines address information to be

informed to the browser means," as Borman discloses the **browser responsive**

thereto, displays for the user a file retrieved from the URL, as on column 7,

lines 13-14. Clearly a successive selection of hot-links would need a sequence

number stored with the addresses in order to know the correct succession of

HTML files to load.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a

person of ordinary skill in the art to use sequence numbers corresponding with

Borman's HTML slide-show, to display information. One of ordinary skill in the

art would have been motivated to do this because in order to successively

display files, a program would have needed to, at the minimum, internally store

sequence numbers in order to know which the previous and next files to display

would be.

Regarding independent claim 13, Borman discloses a computer-readable

storage medium referring to a correspondence relationship between address

information and a sequence number, and is rejected similarly above.

Furthermore, Borman discloses "obtaining information using address information"

and "outputting the ... information," as a **browser ... displays for the user a file**

retrieved from the URL corresponding to each hot-link, as on column 7, lines

13-15. Although Borman does not expressly disclose the sequence number, the

use of the sequence number correlated to the address information is disclosed

above and is similarly rejected.

Regarding independent claim 14, Borman discloses a slide show method

directed to claim 12 above, and is similarly rejected, as "obtaining information

using address information corresponding to a current sequence number" is the

same as "obtaining address information corresponding to a sequence number"

and "obtaining address information using the address information."

6.   **Claims 8-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable
over Borman as applied to claim1 above, and further in view of Gorbet, U.S.
Patent No. 6,072,480, filed Nov. 5, 1997, published Jun. 6, 2000, and
Qureshi, U.S. Patent No. 6,084,582, filed Jul. 2, 1997, published Jul. 4, 2000.**

Regarding dependent claim 8, Borman discloses the slide show system

for obtaining address information for display in a predetermined output sequence;

however, Borman does not disclose outputting music and narration with the

output information. However, Gorbet discloses a mechanism for playing music

soundtracks to accompany an electronic slide show, as on column 3, lines 66+

and column 4, line 1, and Qureshi discloses **a mechanism for recording audio,
in particular audio narration, to accompany a set of slides stored on a
computer storage medium**, as on column 3, lines 35-37.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a

person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Gorbet's and Qureshi's different

audio files to accompany Borman's slide show system. One of ordinary skill in

the art would have been motivated to do this because clearly it was common at

the time the invention was made to link audio, whether it is music or narration,

with electronic slideshow systems. Therefore, in order to give a user the greatest

flexibility in viewing slideshows, with information taken from addresses on a

communication network, it would have been necessary to have the features of

providing an audio accompaniment.

Regarding dependent claim 9, a slide show system with sound output is

disclosed above; however, Borman does not expressly disclose the sound

information being outputted according to the sequence number. However,

Gorbet and Qureshi disclose the sound output that is associated with the slides,

as explained above, and the sequence numbers are also related to the link

addresses, also disclosed above.

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious

to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Gorbet and Qureshi's sound

files with Borman's sequence numbers and address links. One of ordinary skill in

the art would have been motivated to do this because the address links and

slides are associated to the sound files, and the address links are also

associated with the sequence numbers. Therefore, in order to keep objects

synchronized, they must be centered on a unique identifier, either a sequence

number or the unique address link name.

Conclusion

7.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Patent No. 5,812,736

U.S. Patent No. 6,008,807

U.S. Patent No. 6,128,712

8.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Grant C Yang whose telephone number is 703-305-1828. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri (8:30am-6pm) every other Fri off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather R Herndon can be reached on 703-308-5186. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-746-7239 for regular communications and 703-746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

December 18, 2001

STEPHEN S. HONG
PRIMARY EXAMINER